

TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has a Daily, a Weekly and
Weekly circulation Double that of any other
in Minnesota, and therefore presents induc-
ments to advertisers which they will not find
elsewhere.

Notice to Reading Mates.
For the Daily.
SECOND PAGE.—Correspondence—Letters
from New York.
NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Reprints on All-American;
The Five Twenty-Love—How It Was Managed—
Letter from Secretary Chase; Reply to
Circular—Synopsis of the Congressional
Report.
THIRD PAGE.—Fax Culture—Import to
Farmers; Phineas.

THE NEWS.

CONFEDERATES, Kentucky, was attacked by the rebel General Buford yesterday. Yesterday he sent in a flag of truce demanding a surrender, giving for his terms that white soldiers would be treated as prisoners of war, but no protection given to colored men. The last advance was made, which put us yesterday afternoon. At that time a flag of truce was visible, but firing still continued. The flag on Fort Pillow, now Fort Halleck, having been shot down and our troops were attempting to raise it again. Hadn't Gov. Bramhall better stop negro recruiting and negroing? It seems to be doing both with her white men.

SHERIFF'S REPORT is again reported evanescing. The rebels have at that point been destroyed to prevent their falling into our hands.

LIEUT. GEN. GRANT's report of the battle of Chattanooga has been made public but it contains no new points of interest.

A report took place near Winchester, Va., last Friday, between Major Hubbell, with Pennsylvania cavalry and the rebel Hubbell, who was victorious.

The draft has been postponed again, probably, until June.

GOLD went through the figure of "forward and back" yesterday. It opened at \$0 15, advanced to \$0, declined to \$0 14, advanced to \$0 15 and closed quiet at \$0 15 25.

LET IT ALONE.

A convention is now in session in Knoxville for the purpose of dismembering East Tennessee, from the remainder of the State. This is now a new movement. When the rebellion broke out East Tennessee was loyal, but other sections of the State plunged into secession and the plan of separation was devised. A convention was called and met in Knoxville, in May, 1861, and adjourned to meet in Greenville in June. In the meantime rebel armies were thrown into the State, and the Greenville Convention only met to adjourn, subject to the call of the President. This is the convention which has been called together, and which commenced its deliberations on Tuesday.

We cannot regard this movement as other than unwise. Almost the entire State is now in Federal possession, and she will soon be ready to take her place in the Union galaxy. The objection to the loyalty of a portion is consequently removed, and the force which this argument had in 1861 is lost. To take such a step, under the present circumstances, would be to acknowledge the right of secession, and by implication admit the right of the Southern states to "go in peace." That the establishment of such a precedent should be avoided, needs no argument. The life of the Union depends upon the triumph of opposite principles, and however much we may sympathize with the long-suffering loyalists of East Tennessee, we cannot sustain them in a movement which deals a death blow to the integrity of the nation.

Let the State come back whole and free, when her citizens become sufficiently loyal, but do not bring it back by piece-meal. We do not want a collection of petty fragments to compose this Union, and we trust that the Knoxville Convention will defeat the project. It is fraught with evil and will only afford temporary relief to East Tennessee while it will permanently injure the country at large.

THE SIOUX CLAIMS.

Hon. Wm. Winlow has forwarded us the report of the Committee on Indian affairs of which he is Chairman, to which is appended the report of the Sioux Commission. The committee reports:

"The annual final by virtue of treaties made with the Sioux, Wahpetaw, Medawakanton, and Wahpakota bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, on the 20th day of September 1850, and the 1st day of October 1851, respectively, the United States held in trust for said Indians an aggregate sum of \$1,70,374, which your committee received interest at the rate of five per cent per annum."

In the months of August and September, 1862, the aforesaid Indians waged a savage war against relatives who had settled in the United States, depopulating and devastated sixteen counties of Minnesota, and massacred about eight hundred persons.

In the opinion of your committee, held by a unanimous vote, that these Indians, who were so leniently treated, both by the Indians and the government, for the indemnity of such persons as were killed, have been guilty of depredations far exceeding the amount of their awards.

It appears that 2,900 claims were filed before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which they awarded the sum of \$1,570,374, and that they distributed the sum of \$200,000, plus interest, for the benefit of 1,380 families, leaving the amount due upon their awards \$1,370,374, which your committee has received interest at the rate of five per cent per annum."

In the months of August and September, 1862, the aforesaid Indians waged a savage war against relatives who had settled in the United States, depopulating and devastated sixteen counties of Minnesota, and massacred about eight hundred persons.

In the opinion of your committee, held by a unanimous vote, that these Indians, who were so leniently treated, both by the Indians and the government, for the indemnity of such persons as were killed, have been guilty of depredations far exceeding the amount of their awards.

First, that there is now in the Treasury of the United States a sum which belongs to the Indians, and which the agent of the Committee declared forfeited for the express purpose of paying these claims—an amount of \$1,370,374, which your committee has received interest at the rate of five per cent per annum."

Second, that Indians themselves have solemnly agreed by treaty stipulations that this compensation should be made out of this fund.

The third, that the government has expressly undertaken to guarantee the good conduct of these bands, and to fully indemnify them for depredations, and has retained in its funds a sum for that very purpose.

The main portion of the report of the Commission, we have already published, and it is now endorsed by this committee. The prospect for the passage of the bill is favorable and claimants should not dispose of their claims at a sacrifice. Our assurances are very positive that the relief bill will become a law this session.

Another Advance on Mobile.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, writing from Vicksburg under date of March 26, says:

"Once more do we hear of preparations being made for an advance against Mobile, and which will be completed, the rendezvous for the troops of the expected movement. New Orleans will be the rendezvous for the troops of the expected movement, and as soon as all necessary preparations have been completed, the final protocol of General Hooker under command of Gen. Banks. It is sincerely to be hoped that such a programme is to be adopted, and that Mobile will be invested by land as well as by water."

Many of our readers will remember that Major McLean who figured prominently in military affairs at Cincinnati, was some time since very suddenly ordered to Vancouver. The facts in the case were that he was more than suspected of disloyalty and his location at Cincinnati was too convenient. In the eyes of Copperheads he became immediately a martyr, and was received to their bosoms.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864.

VOLUME IV.

NUMBER 87.

THE SWORD CONTEST AT THE FAIR.

M'CLELLAN STILL AHEAD.

\$451,573.50 Received in Four Days.

From the New York Tribune, \$100,000.

Receipts arising from the sale of tickets, and goods, and donations from all sources, on previous days.

Grand total, \$451,573.50.

THE ARMY SWORN

seems to have become pregnant with the deepest political significance. A hundred of men and women, to be seen assembled around the place where the "voting booth" is located, in the arms and trophies department, waiting eagerly for their chance to vote out the rebels. The right of suffrage, no man's right to self-government, stands highest in their estimation. At the hour our reporter left last night, the total number of votes cast was 2,117, of which Grant had received 1,391, and McClellan 1,126, making the total up to last night. The voting yesterday stood for McClellan 631, and for Grant 551—leaving a majority of 65 for McClellan. The voting yesterday was also very lively, and the result was equally as hotly contested as the election.

One old man, however, had been more interested than his neighbors, and the steamer Olive Branch from New Orleans arrived this afternoon.

Mr. George W. Blunt, during the afternoon, made his appearance at the stand and, seizing a pen drew a curved line over a page of the book, which he said represented the Mississippi, at the same time writing "McClellan" in large letters.

He then sold the book to a boy, and the steamer Olive Branch from New Orleans arrived this afternoon.

At the polls were many old men,

and the regulars, and the regulars,

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Our New York Correspondence.

The Metropolitan Fair—Idaho—A
Feature of the Gold Market—Ex-
change—The Army of the Potowmac.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1864.

The great Metropolitan Sanitary Fair was duly inaugurated on Monday last, in a fine view which was obtained from the windows of 234 Broadway—where Minnesotans most do congregate. On the second day's proceedings the Fair buildings were crowded to their utmost capacity; thirteen thousand visitors were estimated to be present, and the amount of receipts from the sale of tickets alone was *forty-three thousand dollars*. Most every branch of industry is here represented, not only by our own States, but also in a few instances by nations afar off. It will not be necessary for me to go into the details of the advertisements, nor to give a description of the buildings, for most of your readers are probably well posted already.

Sanitary Fairs held in other cities have proved a complete success, as the following statement will show, taken from reliable sources:

Amount realized at Boston	\$200,000
" " Chicago	75,000
" " Cincinnati	80,000
" " Brooklyn	50,000
" " expected from New York	200,000

Let me now ask, what is St. Paul, one of the most enterprising cities of the far West, doing for our sick and disabled soldiers? Let the people of Minnesota have a chance likewise to evince their patriotism for such a cause, and success will crown their efforts. Set the ball rolling.

The excitement in regard to the gold mines of Idaho is still unabated, and the fare from here to there being considered low, there is a continual rush at the office of Mr. Weller, the gentlemanly agent of the Packet Line, for information in full as to that region, and as a consequence he has booked several and will more.

I have a word or two to say to merchants generally in Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin, that they should be in mind when coming East, if Boston particularly should be one of their stopping places, that there is a whole-souled, big-hearted gentleman living there, in the person of T. Nutter, Esq., alias the "Boy," who acts as agent for the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at 15 State street, in that city, and who is bound to put you "through" on the lowest rates, and show you the "hub of the universe" into the bargain. Don't forget this fact.

There is a good sprinkling of Minnesotans in town, waiting anxiously to hear the news of navigation being resumed on the Mississippi, as well as on the Lakes. A number of merchants are quite anxious to ship their freight this way, but have been doomed to disappointment by the continued wintry aspect of the season, for which the "Clerk of the Weather" is alone responsible.

I find the following arrivals on the Register, at the Minnesota Headquarters, 234 Broadway, since my last, viz.: H. C. Burlank, A. L. Larpenre, St. Paul; D. E. Eye, J. F. Macomber, and John Norriss, Hastings; Cee and Haydon Winona; J. E. Bell, and D. Y. Jones, Minneapolis.

A new feature has been added to the gold market here, Mr. Cisco, of the Sub-Treasury, every morning announces a price for gold to importers for the day, and for one day at least, the importers know what they can get gold at. It does not seem to materially affect the price as yet, but for so large a number of actual purchasers are taken out of the market, the speculators must be affected—the importers' wants average \$300,000 per day. It seems to me that the gold gamblers cannot make it very profitable to run up the price of gold, without large *bona fide* purchasers, and the purchases being mostly importers, and they being supplied at the Sub-Treasury, it strikes me the price must fall, and the fall, prices of necessities must also fall. I should also say that our payments on the other side are mostly made in shipments from here now, so that but little gold is now being shipped, as can be seen by the specific lists of the steamers.

You will see by the papers before you read this, that General Butler and Colonel Oliff have satisfactorily arranged for the exchange of prisoners. It is very gratifying to every one, but more particularly to those who are through General Butler, whom the Rebels have outlawed and sworn they would never recognize as a United States General officer, or in any way treat with. I wish we had more Bathers.

Every one is looking now for a good account of the Army of the Potowmac, it is with the greatest interest that men continually appeal to be informed. There was a War, man goes to the Devil, on the 4th inst., in which he boldly declared himself in favor of the abolition of slavery. He stated that a severe conflict had been going on between his prejudices and his judgment, but that he had finally come to the conclusion, that he must be a party to the minority, that slavery was not only the cause of the war, but its removal from the land is a necessity to permanent national peace and the country's well-being in the future. He desired his readers to give up property and everything, but the cause of his country he can never give up.

The Louisville Journal and its copper-head friends in Kentucky and Tennessee have always spoken high, and expressed great confidence in Gen. Rousseau. What will they say now?

THE "FIVE-TWENTY" LOAN.
HOW IT WAS MANAGED

Letter from Secretary Chase.

The following is the letter of Secretary Chase in reference to the dealings of Jay Cooke & Co. It is a very accurate account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House.

Washington, April 1, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor of receiving

from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what the sale of Jay Cooke & Co., to it is a great account of the man, in which the great power of the people, and shows what a remarkable degree of success attend the efforts of Mr. Chase to negotiate it at a small expense to his department:

THE CITY.

THE YOUNG LADIES' ENTERTAINMENT LAST NIGHT.—We must give the young ladies of Bielefeld's Seminary credit for having got up one of the most pleasant and beguiling entertainments ever given here, and one highly successful, too, in having netted a large sum for the Mississippi Valley Fair at St. Louis, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, the hall being crowded to its utmost capacity.

We were able to be present only a portion of the evening, but must speak in the highest terms of the performance.

The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, tableaux, and charades. The tableaux were got up in the most effective manner, and highly applauded. The following is the list given on the programme:

1. The States.

2. Little Red Riding Hood.

3. Ghost Scene.

4. Bad News from the Army (reading a newspaper).

5. Our Happy Days (children playing).

6. Valentine's Day.

7. Too Late for the Stage.

8. Convenience of Single Life.

9. Married and Happy.

10. Women's Rights.

11. Our Country better than Wealth.

12. Coming to get Married.

13. Faith, Hope and Charity.

14. The Voice of the Loyalty States.

The charade was a clever and ingenious bit of dramatic performance, in which the characters acted their roles exceedingly well, and "brought down the house" repeatedly. There were two scenes—an designed to depict the word *imitation* [Anonytude.]

The entertainment concluded with the song—"Rally round the Flag," paraded thus:

CHORUS.

The Union Forever—Hurray! Girls, Hur-

rah!

Down with the Traitors, up with the

Stars,

We will always love our flag, Girls, always

love our flag.

And answer to the call of freedom.

SAINT PAUL CHURCH.—At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Paul church, Harvey Officer, Esq., was re-elected Secretary, and C. W. Wooley, Esq., Treasurer.

The salary of the Rector, Rev. A. B. Patterson, was raised from \$1200 to \$1500 per annum.

The Treasurer was directed to make collections of church dues quarterly, instead of semi-annually, as heretofore.

The subject of giving music must not forget the Concert to-night at the Jackson street, M. E. Church. The concert is got up by experienced amateurs, and the programme promises a rich feast.

WATCH FOUND.—A gentleman found a gold watch, small size, stamp "Paris," on the street, and seems to have torn it off his hand and chain. It has been left with us for identification by the owner.

CONCERT.—The Fourth Semi-Annual Concert of the St. Paul Musical Society will be given at Ingerson's Hall, on next Thursday, the 21st inst.

LUNCHE.—The lunch of the "Star and Garter" will be turtle soup, roast duck, and roast peacock.

BROOK TROUT.—John Hall has just received ninety pounds of brook trout from the Blue River, where they are drying rapidly at their reservations on the Upper Missouri, there has been scarcely a drop of rain in two years.

Rev. M. L. Olds, Rector of St. Luke's Parish, Hastings, has received a call from Trenton, New Jersey, and will probably accept.

Judge Edward O. Hanlin, having resumed his residence at St. Cloud and connection with the Diocese, has resigned his resignation, which had not been accepted, and continues a Trustee of the Minnesota Foundation.

Rev. Dr. Flagg is on a visit to Brooklyn, and is expected to return in June.

CITY ASSEMBLY.—We inadvertently neglected to call attention yesterday to the singular selection of City Assessors made by the Common Council at their last session. We don't know but Mr. McClung is qualified for the position, but we do know that Union men are found equally, if not better qualified, and we question the policy of bestowing any patriotic patronage upon an avowedly sympathizer with the South. It is simply a question whether loyal men should be taxed to sustain disloyal ones, and against that policy we most emphatically protest. Mr. McClung makes no concealment of his sympathies, and the Council cannot plead ignorance in extenuation of their selection. He fills the bill as the regular St. Paul correspondent of the Chicago Times, and that is enough to damn any body outside of Jeff. Davis' domain.

COUGGS AND CO.—The sudden closure of the extensive business of F. J. Couggs, the musical and astronomical instrument manufacturer, having proved that simple remedies often effect specifically when taken in the early stages of the disease, Couggs has now, with the aid of Dr. Brown, of Boston, and Dr. H. C. Lovell, of Lowell, Massachusetts, an institution for the cure of consumption, to be opened very shortly, at the present time, in the city of Boston.

OUR HOUSE.—Our former reputation is well known to all the best people, and the highest recommendations of integrity, character, and soundness, are given in the pocket and taken as evidence of our worthiness.

"OUR HOUSE" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry Vite has opened the "Our House" restaurant again, at the "Crystal Palace" building, lower Third street, which he has just purchased, for his own personal friends, and those who have been in the habit of frequenting the place in preparation for serving their favorite catches, and who have the highest recommendations of integrity.

Mr. Shaver, a disabled soldier and brings the highest recommendations of integrity.

Those who desire the will work to good effect.

TO BE SOLD.

The splendid spring under the bank, by Alderman Wright's house, has been walled up, and will be used to fit tanks to supply the engines.

THE THEATRE.—The Theatrical Company of which we spoke yesterday, have leased Irving's Hall, and will soon be ready to open.

THE WEATHER.—The chilly north wind which has been blowing during the entire month, and the cloudy skies do not allow Spring to progress much. As yet, it is decidedly backward. A little swelling of the buds on the trees, and a little freshening of the green tinge of the grass are all the indications yet given that the reign of Spring has commenced. Perhaps when it does begin, it will be with an eagerness that will atone for its backwardness.

The exhibition of the M. E. Sunday school in St. Anthony on Wednesday evening was a very gratifying success. A large audience was present and the exercises throughout were highly creditable to the school. But, forward of time, quite a number of pieces were omitted. By request, will be presented on to-morrow (Saturday evening), and such other pieces repeated as may be desired.

MASON'S NOTICE.—There will be a special communication of Saint Paul Lodge No. 3, and A. M. This (Friday evening) at 7 o'clock for work in the first and second degrees. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the W. M.

J. B. SLEIGHTON, Secy.

THE POLICE FORCE.—The Force is now under charge, temporarily, of Capt. Sprague. No appointments or changes have been made except the one noticed. Captain Sprague has not been connected with the force long, but has now the confidence and esteem of all who have witnessed his official acts.

MRS. KIRKMAN'S OWNERSHIP OF MILITARY PROPERTY.—yesterday was a great success to judge from the crowd we saw there making purchases. We would advise all ladies wanting anything in her line of business to make up an early call where she can hardly fail to be suited.

THE FISH EXPEDITION.—Lieut. Johnson, who accompanied Capt. Fisk over the plains last season, writes from Washington to-day that they will be ready to start by the 25th of May, on their overland trip to Idaho.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—The leaders of good music must not forget the Concert to-night at the Jackson street, M. E. Church. The concert is got up by experienced amateurs, and the programme promises a rich feast.

WATCH FOUND.—A gentleman found a gold watch, small size, stamp "Paris," on the street, and seems to have torn it off his hand and chain. It has been left with us for identification by the owner.

THE LAKE OPEN.—THE HAWKEYE STATE COMES THROUGH, AND FINDS NO ICE!

The splendid steamer Hawkeye State, Capt. Isaac Mason, arrived at our levee at 11 o'clock last night, and is the "first" of the season. The Hawkeye State left St. Louis on Saturday last at the foot of the river. Captain Mason, destined to push through, and finding no ice, came through without any trouble.

From all accounts the Lake has been in a navigable condition for several days, and need only a plucky and fearless captain like Capt. Mason to sail in, and win the honor.

The Lake opens this year seven days behind last year. We will give below the date of the arrival of the first boat for twenty years past.

April 6, 1855. April 17, 1856. May 1, 1857. May 15, 1858. May 25, 1859. April 2, 1860. March 25, 1861. April 1, 1862. March 25, 1863. April 1, 1864. March 25, 1865. April 1, 1866. March 25, 1867. April 1, 1868. March 25, 1869. April 1, 1870. March 25, 1871. April 1, 1872. March 25, 1873. April 1, 1874. March 25, 1875. April 1, 1876. March 25, 1877. April 1, 1878. March 25, 1879. April 1, 1880. March 25, 1881. April 1, 1882. March 25, 1883. April 1, 1884. March 25, 1885. April 1, 1886. March 25, 1887. April 1, 1888. March 25, 1889. April 1, 1890. March 25, 1891. April 1, 1892. March 25, 1893. April 1, 1894. March 25, 1895. April 1, 1896. March 25, 1897. April 1, 1898. March 25, 1899. April 1, 1900. March 25, 1901. April 1, 1902. March 25, 1903. April 1, 1904. March 25, 1905. April 1, 1906. March 25, 1907. April 1, 1908. March 25, 1909. April 1, 1910. March 25, 1911. April 1, 1912. March 25, 1913. April 1, 1914. March 25, 1915. April 1, 1916. March 25, 1917. April 1, 1918. March 25, 1919. April 1, 1920. March 25, 1921. April 1, 1922. March 25, 1923. April 1, 1924. March 25, 1925. April 1, 1926. March 25, 1927. April 1, 1928. March 25, 1929. April 1, 1930. March 25, 1931. April 1, 1932. March 25, 1933. April 1, 1934. March 25, 1935. April 1, 1936. March 25, 1937. April 1, 1938. March 25, 1939. April 1, 1940. March 25, 1941. April 1, 1942. March 25, 1943. April 1, 1944. March 25, 1945. April 1, 1946. March 25, 1947. April 1, 1948. March 25, 1949. April 1, 1950. March 25, 1951. April 1, 1952. March 25, 1953. April 1, 1954. March 25, 1955. April 1, 1956. March 25, 1957. April 1, 1958. March 25, 1959. April 1, 1960. March 25, 1961. April 1, 1962. March 25, 1963. April 1, 1964. March 25, 1965. April 1, 1966. March 25, 1967. April 1, 1968. March 25, 1969. April 1, 1970. March 25, 1971. April 1, 1972. March 25, 1973. April 1, 1974. March 25, 1975. April 1, 1976. March 25, 1977. April 1, 1978. March 25, 1979. April 1, 1980. March 25, 1981. April 1, 1982. March 25, 1983. April 1, 1984. March 25, 1985. April 1, 1986. March 25, 1987. April 1, 1988. March 25, 1989. April 1, 1990. March 25, 1991. April 1, 1992. March 25, 1993. April 1, 1994. March 25, 1995. April 1, 1996. March 25, 1997. April 1, 1998. March 25, 1999. April 1, 1900. March 25, 1901. April 1, 1902. March 25, 1903. April 1, 1904. March 25, 1905. April 1, 1906. March 25, 1907. April 1, 1908. March 25, 1909. April 1, 1910. March 25, 1911. April 1, 1912. March 25, 1913. April 1, 1914. March 25, 1915. April 1, 1916. March 25, 1917. April 1, 1918. March 25, 1919. April 1, 1920. March 25, 1921. April 1, 1922. March 25, 1923. April 1, 1924. March 25, 1925. April 1, 1926. March 25, 1927. April 1, 1928. March 25, 1929. April 1, 1930. March 25, 1931. April 1, 1932. March 25, 1933. April 1, 1934. March 25, 1935. April 1, 1936. March 25, 1937. April 1, 1938. March 25, 1939. April 1, 1940. March 25, 1941. April 1, 1942. March 25, 1943. April 1, 1944. March 25, 1945. April 1, 1946. March 25, 1947. April 1, 1948. March 25, 1949. April 1, 1950. March 25, 1951. April 1, 1952. March 25, 1953. April 1, 1954. March 25, 1955. April 1, 1956. March 25, 1957. April 1, 1958. March 25, 1959. April 1, 1960. March 25, 1961. April 1, 1962. March 25, 1963. April 1, 1964. March 25, 1965. April 1, 1966. March 25, 1967. April 1, 1968. March 25, 1969. April 1, 1970. March 25, 1971. April 1, 1972. March 25, 1973. April 1, 1974. March 25, 1975. April 1, 1976. March 25, 1977. April 1, 1978. March 25, 1979. April 1, 1980. March 25, 1981. April 1, 1982. March 25, 1983. April 1, 1984. March 25, 1985. April 1, 1986. March 25, 1987. April 1, 1988. March 25, 1989. April 1, 1990. March 25, 1991. April 1, 1992. March 25, 1993. April 1, 1994. March 25, 1995. April 1, 1996. March 25, 1997. April 1, 1998. March 25, 1999. April 1, 1900. March 25, 1901. April 1, 1902. March 25, 1903. April 1, 1904. March 25, 1905. April 1, 1906. March 25, 1907. April 1, 1908. March 25, 1909. April 1, 1910. March 25, 1911. April 1, 1912. March 25, 1913. April 1, 1914. March 25, 1915. April 1, 1916. March 25, 1917. April 1, 1918. March 25, 1919. April 1, 1920. March 25, 1921. April 1, 1922. March 25, 1923. April 1, 1924. March 25, 1925. April 1, 1926. March 25, 1927. April 1, 1928. March 25, 1929. April 1, 1930. March 25, 1931. April 1, 1932. March 25, 1933. April 1, 1934. March 25, 1935. April 1, 1936. March 25, 1937. April 1, 1938. March 25, 1939. April 1, 1940. March 25, 1941. April 1, 1942. March 25, 1943. April 1, 1944. March 25, 1945. April 1, 1946. March 25, 1947. April 1, 1948. March 25, 1949. April 1, 1950. March 25, 1951. April 1, 1952. March 25, 1953. April 1, 1954. March 25, 1955. April 1, 1956. March 25, 1957. April 1, 1958. March 25, 1959. April 1, 1960. March 25, 1961. April 1, 1962. March 25, 1963. April 1, 1964. March 25, 1965. April 1, 1966. March 25, 1967. April 1, 1968. March 25, 1969. April 1, 1970. March 25, 1971. April 1, 1972. March 25, 1973. April 1, 1974. March 25, 1975. April 1, 1976. March 25, 1977. April 1, 1978. March 25, 1979. April 1, 1980. March 25, 1981. April 1, 1982. March 25, 1983. April 1, 1984. March 25, 1985. April 1, 1986. March 25, 1987. April 1, 1988. March 25, 1989. April 1, 1990. March 25, 1991. April 1, 1992. March 25, 1993. April 1, 1994. March 25, 1995. April 1, 1996. March 25, 1997. April 1, 1998. March 25, 1999. April 1, 1900. March 25, 1901. April 1, 1902. March 25, 1903. April 1, 1904. March 25, 1905. April 1, 1906.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation Double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore present inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

Inside Reading Matter.

SECOND PAGE—Correspondence—The British Case—Reply to Justice Smith by His Attorney—SELBYTON—The Mexican Monarchy question; The Texan Conflict in the Gulf; The Gold Conspiracy; Gop. Greeley's Visit to Washington; "More Brains, Less Heart"; The Stock Mania in New York; The New Attitude of the English towards the French; The Florida Campaign—Official report of the battle of Olustee—Who was Responsible.

THE NEWS.

The effort of the Southerners to strike out the word "white" in writing the qualifications of a voter in the territory of Montana seems likely to fail owing to the obstinacy of France. The House appointed a committee of conference on these terms, but the committee did not lay its way of particularities before the committee to accept no report which authorizes any one to vote unless free white male citizens.

The Free State Convention has organized in Louisiana, and votes that its members must take the Amnesty oath.

The fort Guadalupe Chirango held over by the fort Guadalupe yesterday, sealing off more persons.

A few days ago we had a report of the sinking of the Rebel ram Tennessee, in Mobile Bay during a storm. This now proves to be false.

Gold was lower yesterday, opening at 75 1/2 and closing at 74 1/2.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Senate Committee on the State of the Union have decided—so said our telegrams a day or two ago, that it would be inexpedient to take any action on the House resolution in regard to Mexico, at present.

This equivocal attitude avoids the probable diplomatic embarrassments that would doubtless arise out of the attitude in which the formal concurrence of the Senate would necessarily place the Government, but so far from impairing, it goes further than anything short of a direct affirmative vote, to strengthen the moral force of the unanimous protest of the popular branch against the aggressions of European powers upon this continent.

By declining to act upon the question "at present" on the ground of inexpediency, the Senate has stated to France and to Europe, as emphatically as that the resolution had been adopted, that, if pressed to vote, the Senate could not refuse its concurrence to the House resolution—and that the American people and the American Government are but waiting till they shall have disposed of the domestic enemy which assails the national integrity to drive out the foreign foe which takes advantage of our internal dissensions to rear a hostile monarchy upon our borders.

This declaration of the national will, as expressed in the unanimous action of the House of Representatives, stands upon the record unexposed, unqualified, irrevoicable, sanctioned by a silent assent more significant than words—an ominous menace, and an awful warning, like the low growl of thunder below a calm horizon—the growl of the black tempest whose flaming sword is not yet unsheathed—which Maximilian will do well to heed and hear as his good ship steams toward the western sky, and which, if he were wise, he would do well to let his good ship steamer back on the path of the coming storm as quickly as his French frigates would permit him.

The extracts we give elsewhere from the diplomatic correspondence of Mr. Seward, it will be seen that the Government, while it has evaded a direct formal protest against the French operations in Mexico, which it was not prepared to back up by a war with France, has nevertheless adhered with great firmness and distinctness to the line of continental policy, marked out by Mr. Monroe and re-affirmed by the House resolution.

Secretary Seward has not said to the French Emperor: You shall not invade Mexico—you shall not set up a monarchy there. But he has said distinctly enough to that imperial brigadier, to whom he is a son of his own selection. We precisely to what extent was it your custom to tolerate abolitionism in Kentucky, and how would you like your "differences of opinion" to be treated to the same kind of tolerance, to wit: the soothing indulgence of tar and the bird-like liberty of feathers?

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1864.

NUMBER 88

VOLUME IV.

THE BATTLE OF FITZHUGH'S WOOD.

Our Third Regiment are Attacked by a Large Force of the Enemy.

They Repulse the Rebels with Great Slaughter.

Loss, Seven Killed and 20 Wounded and Missing.

The Vote on His Expulsion.

From the Congressional Proceedings of the 6th, REASONABLE SPEECH OF MR. HARRIS, OF MARYLAND.

Mr. Harris, (opp.) of Md., said that he endorsed every word that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Long) had uttered, and would stand by him for wear or woe.

You say that the gentleman (Mr. Long) anywhere on this issue. Could not a man say when a war is carried on to exterminate a people who have raised a just cause? That saying is both true and well founded down people.

(Mr. Harris) is a peace man—a radical peace man. He was for recognizing the Southern confederacy, for acquiring in the South, and for making all a home, but it was not in this house. He hoped a tornado would come and sweep you from power and give it to honest men who have feelings of the principles of their fathers. War without a cause is termination without a count. He was for peace and Union too. (Laughter.) He was a better man than any of them. (Renewed laughter.) If we can't make peace, we have two choices—either to go to war or to give up governments. (Mr. Harris) was a slaveholder, and was so still, if al his slaves had not been stolen from him.

He was for peace and war, and was for the physical power of the nation.

Therefore, loyal Union men should put secessionists and traitors in offices of trust, emoluments and power.

We need not say that the conclusion does not follow from the premises, and that, admitting the major, that all differences of opinion should be tolerated, and the minor, that disloyalty is only a "illerature of opinion," it does not by any means follow that we should put disloyal men in office. Tolerance does not mean reward or patronage. We tolerate disloyal men by not handing them some of those righteous rewards. We tolerate them, more than ever disloyalty was tolerated elsewhere in God's world, in permitting them to vote without restriction to our return to the boats.

When about 5 or 6 miles from the Landing, at a place called Fitzhugh's Bluff, they were suddenly and fiercely attacked on both flanks and across by a large force of mounted men under McRae, rapidly estimated by our officers from 600 to 1200 in number. Our forces at once deployed as skirmishers, facing the enemy at all points, and leaving a small reserve. The enemy charged fiercely, yelling like demons, but were met with a hot and damaging fire from the steady veterans of the 3d, which threw them into confusion and terror, and actually repulsed them.

Our boys then followed them up, their rifles ringing death to the rebels, while our line became so extended that Gen. Andrews recalled them, and retired a short distance, where they reformed their line.

The rebels again came on in a fierce charge, but although almost overwhelmed with these hells the gentleman (Mr. Harris) could invoke Almighty God that the American arms shall not prevail?

Mr. Harris—Is that a point of order?

Mr. Tracy again resolved to speak, and called to order from the opposition side.

Much confusion now prevailed.

Mr. Tracy, (elevating his voice above the din,) asked whether it was in order to expel a member of the House who had been disengaged from the opposition side.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Washburne, (Rep.) of Illinois, rose to a point of order, and desired that the language of the gentleman (Mr. Harris) be referred to the speaker.

Mr. Tracy again resolved to speak, and was again met with a shout from the opposition side.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

Besides, that Benjamin C. Harris, a Representative from the fifth district of Maryland, had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

There being no being required two-thirds to expel a member of the House, the resolution was declared rejected.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

The 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

Mr. Tracy, (Rep.) of Ohio, then introduced the following:

That the 7th states that the French had occupied Matawanas without a blow; that two regiments had been landed and all communications with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

Mr. Tracy—Order, order, order, and sit down.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

The Mexican Monarchy Question

Diplomatic Correspondence of our
Government with France on
the Subject of French
Intervention.THE VOTE ON THE MEXICAN MON-
ARCHY QUESTION.

Various gentlemen who were absent from the House of Representatives on Monday, when the question was taken on the adoption of the joint resolution proposing, against the erection of a monarchical government on the ruins of any Republican government in America under the auspices of any European power, have had permission to record their votes, and the full list of members who have recorded their names in favor of the resolution reaches 131. The neutral action of the Senate upon the resolution does not reflect any of its significance. The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

Minister Dayton, in a letter to Secretary Seward dated Oct. 23, 1863, says, in reference to a conversation with M. Drouyn de L'Huys, "reference was made to the almost universal report that our Government only awaits the determination of its domestic troubles to drive the French out of Mexico."

This was carefully noted and circulated by the friends of secession here, and is doing us injury with the Government. The French naturally conclude that if they are to have trouble with us it would be safest to have their own Minister here, and that, as far as I was concerned, I had received no orders to make such formal protest. That relying on the constant assurances of France as to its purposes in Mexico, and its desire to leave the United States in their favor, we did not hold or colonize any portion of the territory, my Government had indicated to me no purpose to interfere in the quarrel. At the same time we had not at all indicated, as he well knew, our desire to withdraw from the war of that country, and *especially sensibilities as to my forcible interference in its own form of government*. He said that those were the same views held by him to Mr. Mercer, and reported by him to the French.

The above letter was written about two months after J. M. Arroyo, Under-Secretary of State and of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Empire, addressed to Mr. Seward a communication, dated at the "Palacio de la Gobernacion" of Mexico, to the end that "may be pleased to place within the knowledge of his government the recent important events which have finally resulted in the organization of an appropriate, strong and durable government, with a view that the nation may be secure." Comparing the Arroyo's views on the moral co-operation of the governments which are friendly to Mexico, among which he has the satisfaction of enumerating that of the United States of America, which has given so many proofs of its interest in the happiness of Mexico."

In addressing Mr. Dayton more than two months from the date of the last mentioned communication, Secretary Seward says under date Sept. 26, 1863, "The United States holds no right to Mexico to interfere in its internal affairs—whether republican or otherwise—unless she makes an imperial or foreign one there if Mexico chooses to establish or accept it. The United States has neither the right nor disposition to intervene by force one neither side of the frontier now going on between France and Mexico."

On the contrary, they practice in regard to Mexico, in every phase of that war, the nonintervention which they require all Foreign Powers to observe in regard to the United States. But notwithstanding this preference, this Government, in failing to make that pale normal opinion of Mexico, a government in form and democratic in its organization, in preference to any monarchical institution to be imposed from abroad. This Government, like all others, has been created by the people of Mexico resulted largely from the influence of popular opinion in this country and is continually invigorated.

The President believes, moreover, that this popular opinion in the United States is in itself, and eminently, favorable to the progress of civilization on the American continent, which civilization he believes will come if left free from European resistance, work harmoniously together, and thus advance the refinement of older countries. This Government believes that foreign resistance, or attempts to control American civilization, must and will fail before the ceaseless and over-increasing activity of the material, moral and political forces which pervade the continent.

All do the United States, day and night, in their opinion, their own safety and the chiefest destiny to which they aspire, are intimately dependent on the continuation of Republican institutions throughout America.

They have submitted these opinions to the Emperor of France on prior occasions, and worthy of his serious consideration, in determining how he would conduct and close what might be a successful war in Mexico. Nor is it necessary to point out the point that the Emperor of France should, on due consideration, determine to adopt a policy in Mexico adverse to the American opinions and sentiments which I have described, that policy would probably scatter seeds which would be fruitful of jealousies, which might ultimately result in collision between France and the United States and other American Republics.

Minister Dayton, in a communication to Secretary Seward, dated October last, speaking of a conversation with M. Drouyn de L'Huys, says the latter remarked "that the American acknowledgment of that government by the United States would tend to shorten, or perhaps,

The Sword Contest at the Fair.

The Result of Six Days Voting

From the New York Herald of Sunday.
THOSE TWO SWORDS

continues to be the great feature of the Fair. The excitement respecting the voting is on the increase, and it is expected that thousands of dollars will be realized by this newest of "Yankee no items."

BETTING HIGH ON THE RESULT.

We are informed that a great deal of betting has been made on the result. There is one wager of six hundred dollars between a friend of Grant and a friend of McClellan, and the odds are even.

It is said by persons here that the

folly of desiring or attempting to interfere with Texas, or to make some permanent interest control the South, has raised a bet as large as a next neighbor entitled us to an influence there

paramount to that of distant European countries, and that France, at her greatest distance from the scene, would be guilty of the folly of desiring or attempting to interfere with us.

The dispatch of Secretary Dayton to Mr. Dayton dated Oct. 23, 1863, contains the following:

"The United States cannot omit to express its views to the Government of France, however, that any new incidents as they occur in the progress of that war. M. Drouyn de L'Huys now speaks of an election which he expects to be held in the month of November, the Prince Maximilian of Austria to be the Emperor of Mexico."

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the conditions named, is not of any significance."

The Copperhead papers have been representing the House resolution as a concurrence upon the Secretary of State and the foreign policy of the Government, which they pretend has, if not directly encouraged, at least acquiesced in the French scheme of robbery and usurpation in Mexico. The following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence will show that there is no ground for this Copperhead calumny, and that the Government has held strictly to the Monroe doctrine in all its correspondence with France:

"We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an election, though Mexico, under the

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation. Double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents infinite opportunities which they will not find elsewhere.

THE NEWS.

CORPORATE.—Kentucky twenty miles from Cairo was captured by Gen. Grant, and the news of success in this paper was sent to our friends who were overpowered and compelled to surrender. As they had previously threatened, no quarter was shown and after the surrender, the most inhuman and devilish torture took place that has ever been seen. The rebels were hanged, dead bodies were impaled together with dead bodies in huts and burned. All the esquites' batteries, for which the rebels are so justly celebrated, were captured. One of the six hundred in the Fort, four hundred were killed outright. The rebels captured six guns and a large amount of plunder. After this the rebels retired to their fortifications for a general warning to traitors for all time to come.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the numerous, multifarious and everlasting Todd family, has surrendered himself in the red river country. There is some faint hope of the breed failing at the ten or twelve thousand Tods that have been killed, captured and wounded since the war began, but the brothers of the house still live and shall long continue to do so. The Todd's captured about 1890, would only be fifty-seventh cousin to the President's aunt's grandfather's great uncle. It's worth trying for.

On Thursday Paducah was attacked by a raiding party of two hundred. After a short stay, they were shelled out of it by the fort and gunboats.

THE UNION.—A collision almost occurred, the soldiers that gave us from New Orleans. The government has captured that point several times, but the military do not seem to have done much.

ANOTHER copperhead castle has fallen. The Supreme Court of Ohio has pronounced the soldiers' voting law unconstitutional.

GOLD lower, opening at 71 1/2.

TRAITORS IN CONGRESS.

The proceedings in relation to the expulsion from the House of Mr. Long, of Ohio, and Mr. Harris, of Maryland, for treasonable words spoken in debate, (declaring themselves in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy) have been published at length in our columns.

Wherever the Copperheads are in high dudgeon! It is, you see, another fanatical encroachment of the fanatical abolition majority on the right of Free Speech, or as our Copperhead friends in yesterday's Press had it, it is an attempt to ostracize men for a mere difference of opinion," you see!

Now let us look at the facts:

The nation is struggling for its integrity, its Government, its very existence, against an armed insurrectionary combination of rebels, traitors, perfomers, robbers and cut-throats, known as the Southern Confederacy. The insurgents are fighting for what they call the independence of the Southern Confederacy, which means the dissolution and destruction of the great American Union, the overthrow of the Government, and the establishment, upon its ruins, of a powerful slave empire, menacing the feelings remorseless war, and final subjugation to the intrigues of foreign despots.

To prevent this fearful catastrophe, to rescue the principle of nationality and the higher principle of free Government itself from destruction, to save the future of this continent, and of the oppressed peoples of all the world, the American people have for over three years been pouring out their best blood and treasure like water. Tens of thousands of lives, millions of dollars have been engulped in the glorious contest.

And now, in the fourth year of the war, when this abominable rebellion is on the point of yielding to the invincible forces arrayed against it—when the mighty arm of the nation is uplifted to strike the final blow of deliverance from its foes, Messrs. Long and Harris, members of Congress sworn to uphold the constitution of the United States, boldly stand up in their places in Congress and deliberately propose to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy—deliberately take sides with an armed organization of rebels and traitors against the Government which is struggling against them for its life. In the Congress of the United States these men stand up to avow themselves the partisans of an insurrectionary combination in arms for the overthrow of the government to which they have sworn allegiance.

If this is not treason we should like to hear treason defined.

And we should like to hear treason defined in terms which would include Mr. Jefferson Davis which would not also include Messrs. Long and Harris.

Yet these men are neither better nor worse than the majority of those who voted to save the latter from expulsion; neither better nor worse than thousands of others who claim the sacred immunities of Free Speech and the right of private judgment as a shield for utterances no less treasonable than the audacious manifesto of insurrection promulgated by this *pro nobis* *fratrum* of Congressional traitors.

To permit these self-convinced traitors to retain their seats in Congress followed the answer was promptly returned by Col. Lawrence:

TO COMMANDER OF THE U. S. ARMY AT COLUMBUS, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—Fully capable of taking Columbus and its garrison by force, I desire to avoid the shedding of blood and therefore demand the unconditional surrender of the forces under your command, or if you prefer to return to their masters. Should I be compelled to take the place, no quarter will be shown to negro troops whatever. White troops will be treated as prisoners of war.

LAWRENCE, A. B., Brig. Gen.

To this rather cool demand the following answer was promptly returned by Col. Lawrence:

TO HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD, comdg. Comdg. Forces before Columbus, KY., April 13, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1864.—General—

Yours, etc., H. W. DODD,

THE CITY.

SPLENDID ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON NATURAL HISTORY. A GREAT EVENT.—We have already given notice that Mr. Adrian J. Ebell of the Scientific Department of Yale, will deliver an illustrated lecture upon Natural History, for the benefit of the First Presbyterian Sabbath School, at Ingersoll's Hall on Tuesday evening next. This promises to be one of the finest and most instructive entertainments ever presented to a St. Paul audience. The lecture will be illustrated by the most powerful Hydro-Oxygen Microscope and Megalioscope ever made in this country or in Europe. It conveys fifty-some lenses from 4 to 12 inches in diameter to the size of a pine head.

Mr. Ebell's collection embraces over seventy-five different specimens of animal and vegetable life, and by the agency of this remarkable microscope, and the intensely brilliant hydro-oxygen light used in connection therewith, objects are magnified some 100,000 times, and the smallest insects put between the glasses will be projected on the screen so as to be clearly visible from all parts of the Hall. A flea will expand under the operation to the proportions of an ox, and the antennae of a moth to the size of a fence rail. Sections of animal and vegetable tissue will be so magnified as to show clearly their structural formation. In addition to all this, a number of views of statuary, Indian scenes, &c., will be exhibited by the megascope.

The remarkable microscopic effects above mentioned have been presented during the winter before large audiences, colleagues, seminaries, &c., with great success, and Mr. Ebell's talents as a scientific lecturer serve to make the pictures lastings lessons in the department of natural history which they are used to illustrate.

The lecturer is not unknown to our readers. He was at Yellow Medicine collecting representations of Indian life and manners, when the Sioux outbreak forced him to seek safety in company with Rigg in that romantic journey across the prairies which he afterwards graphically described in Harper's Monthly.

Subsequently he accompanied the Expedition of Gen. Sibley and corresponded for the Press.

The nature of the entertainment which he is to give on Tuesday evening, as well as its objects ought to be sufficient to secure him a crowded house. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Ebell will lecture at the State House, without any unnecessary delay.

For tariff rates call at their office, 219 Third-st., opposite Stage Office, 10 a.m.

E. F. WARNER, Agent.

PERSONAL.—We noticed on board the Keokuk yesterday Col. Girard Hewitt, who returns looking well and happy after his absence of the month.

Two Kaylor and Chris. Grant were also among the returned St. Paulites, among the passengers aboard the Keokuk.

FUNERAL NOTICE.—The funeral services of the late J. H. Gillis, Hospital Steward of the 6th Regiment, will be attended this day at the First Presbyterian Church on Third street, at half-past four.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Rev. Mr. Collins, of the Presbyterian Church, will preach this morning at the usual hour.

SCHOOL BOARD.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Education will be held on Monday evening at half-past seven.

DEATH.—The past week the sales of 10-10 handbills by Thompson Brothers have amounted to \$19,500.

THE Ladies' Branch of the Sanitary Commission in this city request that all donations to their society be sent to the Hope Engine House, at the hour of meeting, every Wednesday, between the hours of two and five.

THE May Flower Restaurant and Saloon on Third-street, under the management of J. Keam, has been refitted in splendid style, and will compare with any establishment in the city. The bar is furnished with the finest liquors, and the proprietor flatters himself (and everybody else says so) that Keam is the only man that knows how to make a Kangaroo cocktail, or an equinoctial punch.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Church of Gethsemane, Minneapolis, will hold their Annual Fair and Festival at Harrison's Hall on Wednesday evening next April 20th. The proceeds to be appropriated towards enlarging their church-building, to double its present capacity. The ladies will furnish a good substantial supper and have on sale reasonable prices, and a quantity of fancy and useful articles, and they ask for a liberal patronage from the public. A good time may be expected. Single tickets 50 cents including supper. General tickets 75 cents.

CITY COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Council will be held to-morrow (Monday) afternoon, at four o'clock.

Hoffmann will call on us, as they promise to include St. Paul in their summer tour. Our citizens will greet the charming Madame Varian with a good dinner, and lady, 75 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

De Haven & Castello's Circus will open about the first prox, and give our citizens a short season prior to going on their summer tour.

Hoffmann will call on us, as they promise to include St. Paul in their summer tour. Our citizens will greet the charming Madame Varian with a good dinner, and lady, 75 cents.

IMPORTANT.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open at Irving's Hall in a week or two, with a good company, and probably run most of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season opens with good prospects for amusements.

The Morris Minstrels, who stayed with us a week last season, and played to full and delighted houses, have leased Ingersoll's Hall for a month from April 25th.

McFarland's theater will open

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

NEWS ITEMS.

The order directing the summary punishment of the bushwhackers who caught within the army lines, has recently been annulled.

Lord Rose, of telescope notoriety, was recently seriously injured by the fall of a tree in his park.

The *Louisville National Union Press*, is the title of a new daily paper, the first number of which was issued at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 18th inst.

It is proposed to use the White House for a Department of State, and for official receptions to build the residence in the suburbs.

The Detroit *Tribune* of Friday, says of Vallandigham: "This miserable exile from his native soil has returned to Windsor, and is again waiting and watching over the border from his old quarters in that town."

The copperhead candidate for Vice President, spoken of at Washington, are George E. Pugh, Seymour, of Connecticut, Fernando Wood, Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and Wykoff, of New York.

The New York *World* thinks the Connecticut election "was not so much of a shower, after all." The same expression is said to have been used with reference to the flood by an independent resident of Mount Ararat.

A statement has been published that two steamers left Fortress Monroe on Thursday to bring away all the Union officers and soldiers confined at Richmond, numbering about 1,000. This is incorrect. During the recent visit of the rebel Commissioners to Fortress Monroe, it was agreed that all our sick at Richmond should be released, and it is for them that the steamers above mentioned have gone. Three points have yet to be decided before a general exchange can be effected, and it is to consult the rebel authorities on these points that Ould has returned to Richmond.

SENATORIAL DIVERSION.

Honors are Easy.

In the Senate last Tuesday Senator Powell, of Kentucky, took occasion to abuse the Commerce Committee, of which Senator Chandler is Chairman, when the following commanding and dignified dialogue occurred:

Mr. Chandler of Mich., said he would not let the Committee of Commerce from the onslaught of the Senator from Kentucky. He would not condescend to do so. He was proud, as the chairman of that committee, to have the name, His Honor, before him for his expression.

Mr. Powell wished to understand whether the Senator called him a friend to traitors?

Mr. Chandler rose to reply amid cries of "Order."

One member submitted that personalities were out of order. He was sustained by the Chair.

Mr. Powell said if the Senator said he was now the friend of traitors, his statement was fact, and not a "Cries of Order." The Senator was not one for whom he had a personal respect.

Mr. Chandler rose to reply.

Mr. Powell refused to yield, as what he said was of such a character that a man of honor and a gentleman could not repudiate it. The Senator (Senation) replied: "It is to the Senator from Maine, if the people of his section had not been assaulted, and the Senator from Massachusetts had denominated as barbarians who agreed with him entirely. I reply to Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Powell said there was not strength enough in his feeble arm to reach him or his State. In conclusion, he reiterated that he had a right to speak of the Committee of commerce in the Senate before him.

Mr. Chandler said that there was a man on God's earth he had ceased to have respect for it was the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Powell) since the rebellion had broken out. His own, and the Senator's feelings were, therefore, mutual.

FRANCE AND THE CONFEDERACY.

Rebel Iron-Clads Building in French Ports—French Neutrality—A Full History of the Atta.

From the English Post, the 10th. The *Anglo-American* of this morning publishes an article from the Paris *Opinion Nationale*, which goes far to prove that France is acting towards us very much as England did neutrally, and allowing her citizens to indirectly aid the Confederate cause by building vessels to serve as pirates, like the Alabama and Florida.

It appears from the statement of the writer in the *Opinion* that the Confederate agents, finding of late that their negotiations with English ship builders were liable to government intervention, made arrangements for an armament of iron-clads, and even built. M. Arman, of Vourz and Voruz, of Nantes, at once agreed to have fully armed war vessels as required, ready in ten months. It was known that these vessels were for a time laid up in the port of Cherbourg, and were sent to the United States and then to the South.

Minister Dayton, as long ago as last April, received information on the matter, and sent proofs to the Secretary of War, that the iron-clad was to be built in Cherbourg, and was to be sent to the United States. A letter from M. Arman acknowledging the receipt of the proofs, was sent to the Confederate agent, Capt. Bullock, of 720,000 francs, being one-fifth, in advance of the sum required for building two war vessels at Bordeaux; at the same time Vourz was building at Nantes two other vessels.

These vessels were begun just a year ago, on the 15th of April, 1863, and subsequently the Minister of the Marine was asked permission to arm them. Other letters showed that Arman and Voruz were continuing other ships and casting them for the Confederacy. Another letter from "Ahab" Maury was also brought as proof.

Mr. Dayton addressed M. de Lhuys on the subject, who in turn communicated with the Minister of War, and the latter replied that their new vessels were for Chinese waters, and merchant ships in that part of the world are usually armed—he could not restrain them, however, from the vessels, now.

To these considerations, earnestly urged, the Admiral's answer was that "he would not give another shot."

The Department has no information as to who devised the plan of attack on Sumter by Rear Admiral Dupont on April 7th, 1863, but has never doubted that it originated and belonged exclusively to that officer.

General Hunter adds: "On the afternoon after the iron-clad attack on Fort Sumter, the troops of the Island were ordered to cross the river, and were able to do so in a great reconnaissance having been made, boats ready and the men under arms for crossing when they were recalled, as I hoped merely to alarm the rebels, and were instantly killed, either by the gunners, among whom were three ladies, including Mrs. Chadwick, immediately took to two small boats belonging to the steamer and made for Jacksonville, which place they reached at about 8 A.M. Nearly all the passengers had been captured, and no time whatever was afforded for looking after personal baggage. All that was saved in the way of clothing was what the persons wore when they left the vessel."

The iron-clad have been very large and powerful, for when it exploded it threw the bow of the steamer completely out of water, and sent the foremast flying several feet in the air. The pilot-house was demolished and sank, and the pilot was narrowly escaped serious injury. Nothing of the vessel or cargo to be found, except a few pieces of wood.

Mr. Dayton addressed M. de Lhuys on the subject, who in turn communicated with the Minister of War, and the latter replied that their new vessels were for Chinese waters, and merchant ships in that part of the world are usually armed—he could not restrain them, however, from the vessels, now.

He did so. But Arman and Voruz—the Lairds and Donny of France—reasserted that the ships were intended for China, and denied the existence of the

letters compromising them. Their proofs of innocence must, however, have been very strong, for October 1st, the 1st of November, the withdrawal both from Vourz and Arman, the authorization for arming vessels, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in a note to Mr. Dayton announcing the fact, dilates upon it as a signal example of the determination of the government of the Emperor to maintain a strict neutrality.

This was all very well; but the cause of grievance on our part is that, according to the *Opinion Nationale*, the rebels suspended the armament of iron-clads two years ago, when we remained long ago, has now so far advanced that two of the vessels are ready for contract to be delivered to the Confederates.

The Attack on Charleston.

Very Important Developments.

Report of Secretary Welles.—The Iron-Clads.

In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Navy has issued an interesting report.

The report gives much valuable information regarding the failure of the attack upon Charleston by the iron-clads.

REBEL TORPEDOES.

Daring Attempt to Blow Up the Minnesota.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE MAPLE LEAF.

Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer.

NORFOLK, Va., April 9.—No one traitor must be conceded on the occasion of the capture of the iron-clad, as was advised by the War Department that it was determined to capture Charleston, and that the War Department had sent instructions to Gen. Hunter, who was assigned to the command of the iron-clads to strike from our code all those disgraceful acts which may have been committed during the war.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

The official documents relating to the attack upon Charleston show that on May 1862, Admiral Dupont, having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense, expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience. He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

He regards the New Iron-clads as more efficient than its predecessors.

Admiral General General having ascertained the subject of armored and armored vessels, applied after Ericsson's design, particularly as a harbor defense,

expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practical problem of naval operations, being more suitable than iron-clads for sea service.

We should, however, profit by experience.

Seth's CIGARETTES.
1864. 1864.
Winter Arrangement.
MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.
PASSENGER LINE.

WINES AND LIQUORS
SUITABLE FOR
Medicinal and Family Use.SAINT PAUL, APRIL 10, 1864.
THE MASSACRE AT FORT
PILLOW.Horrible Details of the Affair.
Sepoys, Angels in Comparison with Rebels.

Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

Cano, April 15.—It is reported that General Chalmers at first commanded the Confederates at Fort Pillow. Gen. Lee, however, arrived just before the battle began, and assumed command. General Chalmers remained at the fort until the capture of the Plaza Hotel; that it was their intention to show no quarter to home-made Yankees, (meaning Southerners,) serving in the Union army, and negroes, but that genuine Yankees would be treated as prisoners of war.

The rebels, the Americans he said, on the steamer were found men some of whom wearing the United States uniform, who ronized Chalmers, calling him every attention, taking from him every kindness and courtesy imaginable, appearing to be highly honored with his presence.

Those thus disgraced the cause by favoring the villainous rebels, who must be investigated, and their conduct must be investigated according to their deserts. To the honor of others, one in particular whose name unfortunately we could not learn, they refused to drink or have anything to eat, and were compelled to eat what was offered to them.

After this, the poor creatures were led to the rear, where the rebels were frequently bringing down both white and black. No attention was paid to the wounded, and the commonest expedient of humanity were utterly disregarded.

In the works the most revolting spectacle imaginable presented itself. The dead and wounded were lying in heaps, writhing in agony, while from the consuming buildings came forth the death shrieks of the dying. Rebels were nearly all those buildings in the fort were burned, with their contents, thirty or forty barrels of salt were preserved and carried off by the rebels.

The iron-clad gunboat No. 7, having 250 rounds, when running at a continuous fire, gun, which were not large, became wholly ineffective, and the rebels bringing the Parrot gun from the fort to bear upon her, she was obliged to haul it out of range. She received little damage and gave a few holes through her chine.

After the Platte had landed, and while the conference was going on, a wounded man was seen crawling along the bank with great difficulty. He was perceived by a rebel, who drew sight upon him, and, firing, the wounded man fell dead.

The enemy is said to have used six small pieces of ordnance on the street, probably captured at Paducah.

Of the guns captured at the fort, it is said were rendered useless for the present by our forces striking them. For instance, with these guns, and the main force, it is said to have been possible to sweep the fort of the north-west quarter of section twenty-two, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

The rebels, who had been shot upon by the Parrot gun, were compelled to leave the fort.

**THE CITY.
BOARD OF EDUCATION.**

Organization of the New Board.

Inaugural Address of the President, Ex-officio, Mayor of the City; Annual Report of the Officers—Elected and Standing Committees, &c.

Vaccination of Scholars Compulsory.

The old School Board had a special session last night, to wind up their business, and give way to the new Board. Present—Inspectors Kelley, Combs, Robertson, Macnamara, Paine and Mattocks. Inspector Paine in the Chair.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Mr. Mattocks, Secretary of the Board, and Superintendent ex-officio, presented the following report:

Report of the Secretary of the Board of Education for the year ending April 1, 1863.

The new Board of Education of the City of St. Paul.

The Session will be opened on the first of October, and will continue to the end of the year.

The schools have maintained fine numbers during the year.

The whole number of teachers employed through the year is nineteen, three of whom are engaged in the public schools.

Schools have been maintained in each of the public schools of this city for the year ending April 1, 1863, as follows:

Washington division, 729

Adams division, 473

Jefferson division, 568

Total, 1,761

The average enrollment for each month has been as follows:

Washington division, 394

Adams division, 398

Jefferson division, 313

Total, 1,095

The whole number of persons residing in the city on the first day of October, 1863, between the ages of five and twenty-one, who are entitled to the privileges of the public schools is as follows:

Fifth Ward, 658

Second Ward, 679

Third Ward, 698

Fourth Ward, 771

Fifth Ward, 529

Total, 3,239

The following has been the course of study in the public schools, with the number of pupils engaged in each text-book respectively:

Algebra, 472

Wilson's Primary, 420

" First Reader, 467

" Second Reader, 504

" Third Reader, 280

" Fourth Reader, 176

" Fifth Reader, 31

Sandler's Practical Reader, 1,283

Davis' Primary Arithmetic, 789

" Intellectual Arithmetic, 363

" Mental Arithmetic, 673

Robinson's Higher Arithmetic, 572

Montgomery's Geography, 255

" " " No. 2, 255

" " " No. 3, 255

" " " No. 4, 108

Physical Geography, 15

Penniman's, 178

Brown's English Grammar, 41

History of the United States, 45

Alcott's, 200

Book Keeping, 7

Geometry, 11

Natural Philosophy, 33

Latin, 15

Vocal music is taught and practiced daily in all the schools.

The total cost of the public schools for the year has been \$10,765.50, an excess of \$108.50 over the expense of the former year.

The amount paid by the Secretary, on the project, is \$10,765.50, less the expense of the former year.

The average cost of instruction per scholar, on the enrollment for the year, has been \$2.00.

The average attendance for the year, has been 2,170.

The average enrollment for each month has been as follows:

Washington division, 246

Adams division, 273

Jefferson division, 282

Total, 751

The following has been paid on account of the public schools, with the number of scholars enrolled, and building Franklin School House, the sum of \$12,305.16, of which \$5,975.35 has been paid on account of the public schools, and \$6,329.81 for interest and expenses.

The average cost of instruction per scholar, on the enrollment for the year, has been \$2.00.

The average cost of instruction per scholar, on the average attendance for the year, has been \$2.00.

I take pleasure in testifying to the prosperity of the public schools of the city, and also in the zealous devotion of our present corps of teachers.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN MATTOCKS,
Secretary and Superintendent.

St. Paul, April 18, 1864.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

Mr. Peckham, Treasurer of the Board, presented his annual report, showing as follows:

Receipts during the year, \$2,316

Expenses during the year, 2,591

Balance on hand, 437

Of this amount \$2,000 is in city bonds.

The old Board adjourned sine die.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD.

Mayor Stewart then took the Chair, and called the Board to order. A call of the roll showed a motion present.

The members at that time took the constitutional oath of office, administered by the Mayor, ——

First Ward—Parker Davis.

Second Ward—Augustus C. Moody.

Third Ward—I. F. Williams.

Fifth Ward—Wm. H. Kelley.

[Dr. A. G. Brisbin, member elect from the Fourth Ward, not present.]

The Board at the present year is now constituted as follows:

First Ward, — Term, —

John P. Parker, — Term, —

John G. A. Ward, — Term, —

Second Ward, — Term, —

A. C. Moody, — Term, —

P. F. Combs, — Term, —

J. Jennings King, — Term, —

Third Ward, — Term, —

J. Fletcher Williams, — Term, —

Wm. S. Combs, — Term, —

David L. Rector, — Term, —

Fourth Ward, — Term, —

Dr. A. G. Brisbin, — Term, —

D. A. Robertson, — Term, —

John N. Nichols, — Term, —

Fifth Ward, — Term, —

Wm. H. Kelly, — Term, —

E. Zimmerman, — Term, —

John A. Peckham, — Term, —

SECRETARY OF OFFICERS.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for a Secretary and Treasurer, with the following result:

Secretary—John Mattocks.

Treasurer—John A. Peckham.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL.

Mayor Stewart then addressed the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN—I can not but feel that my official connection with the Board of Education of the city of Saint Paul has conferred upon me many a honored position, and many deliveries, and has also involved me with an important task which will be at once a duty and a pleasure for me to perform.

To you, gentlemen, are confided the

great educational interests of our rising youth; to a certain extent you are the guardians of our youth, selected by the free choice of their parents to watch over their tender years and to train them up to be men of honor and useful citizens.

A sacred trust thus devolves upon you for which you are not only accountable to your wards, but to the public. It is a trust which not only affects the domestic circle, and extends its influence to the community, but one in which the State is vastly and vitally interested.

However, sound and perfect our government may be in theory and principle, its just and proper administration must depend greatly upon the men who are to govern it, and upon the school system, and upon our common school system, and for the reason, undoubtedly, our common school form part of our governmental policy.

The power of our government is said to represent the will of the people, and the agents appointed by them to execute their authority. How important then is it that the great constituent of this power should be intelligent and informed so as to render it most effective.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our Republican institutions, and as the nucleus of statesmen and patriots.

It is gratifying, indeed, to think that we have made even greater progress in our common schools than our government looks for the stability of our

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 22, 1864.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and
Weekly circulation. Double that of any other
newspaper, and therefore presents indeed
an audience which they will not find
elsewhere.

Inside Reading Matter.

*Saint Paul, April 22, 1864.—Correspondence—Vision
Lives of Indians—Letters from Honolulu, Albu-
querque; Letter from Louisville; Fremont and
Fitz-Jones.*

*Selections—The Most Daring Achievements
of the War.*

*The Times—Correspondence—The French
in Sheep—How it is Discovered and the Result.*

*Adoptions—Stock Gambling in New York—
The Gun-Shop Exchange; A Letter from
Secretary Chase—Important Disclosure
of Senator Sherman.*

This telegraph was in working order
a portion of the time yesterday, but smashed
up again before the reports could be transmitted.
It managed, however, to tick through
the gratifying intelligence that gold was falling,
having closed at 67.

FREEDOM OR FREMONT.

A correspondent elsewhere takes us to task for a recent criticism of Fremont. Our correspondent evidently believes in Fremont. He accepts him implicitly at the estimate which his admirers put upon him. We surely trust that that estimate is just, and that it will be abundantly realized. We do not know that it is so. We are very far from sure that it is so. His mission is not yet verified by any such indubitable proofs that we feel disposed, like Simon, to drop our regular avocations and "follow him." We cannot take him upon trust. We place an interrogation point before his name. He is a question to be answered; a problem to be solved. He must be judged like other men by his acts. We have stood by him and praised him, and shall always stand by him if he is true to freedom and the Union. If he shall prove false to the good cause, we shall blow him up as well as we know how. And we apply to him the same rules of evidence that we apply to other men.

The friends of General Fremont in different quarters have distinctly and loudly avowed their purpose to put him forward as an independent candidate for the Presidency in opposition to the candidate of the National Union Convention, unless he should himself be nominated by that Convention. The only possible effect of this proceeding, if it should have any, would be to elect a Democratic President. In that point of view leading Democratic journals have encouraged me the scheme.

It has been repeatedly declared and never denied that Gen. Fremont was negotiating with the Democratic party for a nomination by the Democratic National Convention. Gen. Fremont is the favorite of a portion of the German Radicals of the border States, and it is well known that a movement has been for a long time on foot to unite all the Germans of all political orders under the banner of Fremont versus Lincoln. The radical German organs of Missouri and elsewhere declare that if Mr. Lincoln is the nominee of the Republican party, they will run Fremont against him in any event—and recently the leading Democratic German organ of the west placed Fremont at the head of its columns, and was ready to say to take up Fremont and to make any proposal, if so be it might heat Mr. Lincoln.

The New Nation in the meantime is started as the organ of Gen. Fremont, and so far its columns have been filled with unspiring abuse of the administration, and of our most honored, because most successful Generals. Gen. Grant is a charlatan. Count Lincoln is a tyrant and a fool. Count Gurowski seems to be its inspiration, for everybody is an ass, according to the New Nation. Its course is intemperate, and, to say the least, unpatriotic.

Now Gen. Fremont has never in any manner disavowed the action of his friends, or the conduct or views attributed to himself in the above summary of recent political developments connected with his name—and the course of the New Nation, said to be his organ, goes very far to give color to the assumption that these various destructive movements are in accordance with his views, and it was upon that assumption, distinctly put and kept in view throughout as a mere hypothesis, that the article on "Fremont and his organ" to which our correspondent alludes, was based. Gen. McClellan was denounced as at heart a disloyal man, a semi-secessionist, upon evidence at least no stronger than that fastens upon Gen. Fremont a disposition to sacrifice the interests of freedom and the nation to his own ambition or revenge.

We trust that it is not so, but while the indications point as palpably as now do in that direction, it is our duty to warn the Republicans of this State of the trap which is being laid for them.

For with the Press of our correspondent will permit us to correct the fallacy of his opening sentences, men are nothing and principle everything. For Fremont or Lincoln we care nothing except in so far as they are true, and helpful of the great underlying principles of Republican Government, and true to the nationality of those principles.

REFORM.

Major Stewart has signified the beginning of his administration by an energetic blow at the corruption, inefficiency and baseness of our police system. We stated during the canvass that if elected he would select for Chief of Police the very best man in the State. He has done it. Deputy Marshal Cleveland has consented to accept the office, and the responsibility for their discipline and fidelity is devolved upon him. This simple announcement will occasion the same kind, if not quite the same degree of relief and satisfaction, as was experienced by the people of New York last July, when the city was in the hands of a lawless mob, upon the arrival of those twenty thousand troops before whom violence sank to its holes. Cleveland is worth an army with banners to the peace, good order and security of this city.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864.

NUMBER 91.

VOLUME IV.

TREASURABLE SPEECH IN THE
ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

The New York Times continues in its later numbers to discuss the restrictions which Congress has just put on the right to talk treason in that body, which it allows citizens "putting down freedom of debate." And to strengthen its case, it goes on to show the great latitude allowed in the British Parliament to express sympathy for the cause of a hostile power. We quote the Times:

"Lord Chatham in the House of Commons, in 1777, 'I fit were a King as I am and had the power of a monarch, I would never let down my country, never, never.' That is the language of the English in Congress from the sympathizers with our rebellion? Said Fox, 'There is not an American but would do the same thing.' The worst that Mr. Long said falls short of that."

Now in all this the Times merely corroborates what we said yesterday: that it overlooks the real nature of the question at issue. The war between England and her colonies was virtually a war between foreign powers, between two territorially separate and distinct political entities, as indeed the language of Lord Chatham implies. The failure or success of the English Government in that war could not destroy nor affect the national integrity or the stability of the Government of England. And no Englishman could be accused of treason to the government by denouncing the king of England by denouncing the war with Mexico.

But instead of the war being in distant American colonies three thousand miles away across the ocean, suppose it had been a war in Northumberland or Kent which Lord Chatham & Mr. Fox denounced; that Kent or Northumberland had seceded from the realm of the king, set up a government of its own, and raised armies which were waging and slaying down, while London was fortified against the approach of the rebels, and cannon guarded the avenues to the Parliament Houses—suppose then Lord Chatham had stood up in the House of Commons, and said: "If I had been born in Kent, as I was in Westminster, I would never lay down my arms—never—never."

That would assist the case of Lord Chatham to that of Mr. Long. What would have been done with Lord Chatham if he had possessed of her property, ran away with her, and finally deserted the faithless woman, who found herself by this time without a husband, paramour, property or friends.

A SAMPLE OF KENTUCKY
STATE RIGHTS.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge Convicts Gov.
Breckinridge of Attempting to
Resist a Draft.

That stanch Kentucky Unionist, Rev.
Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, delivered a
vigorous speech in Lexington, Kentucky, on the
13th inst., upon the present duty of Kentuckians as to the war and the Presidency,
in which he alluded to the controversy
between himself and Gov. Breckinridge
in the following manner:

"Governor Breckinridge wrote the Presi-
dent of the United States, under date of
the 8th of March, which letter he alluded to
in his dispute of the 12th of March.

Col. Wulford's speech was delivered in
Lexington, Kentucky, on the 13th inst., in
accordance to the affidavit of M.
H. Mills, he advised the citizens of Ken-
tucky, that in the event the Government at
Washington should attempt the enrollment
and draft of negroes in the State of
Kentucky, it would be their duty to
resist the negroes with all their
means, and that they "seen en-
terprise was to be resisted."

But at various times the English Par-
liament has exercised the power of ex-
plaining members for offences much less
severe than the hypothetical one we have
attributed to Lord Chatham and the real
one of Mr. Long was guilty, as we
read of English history needs to be told.

COURT MARTIALLING THE
TEMPERANCE BOYS.

A statement was sent to this paper a few days ago, signed by one hundred and thirty-eight private soldiers at Fort Snelling, certifying that they had "seen men intoxicated with liquors bought at the Sutler's store" at that post, and averring further that they had "seen enter-
prise was to be resisted."

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

We don't believe the story. We don't
believe it for a variety of reasons, one of
which is, that there is not likely to be
any military regulation which would de-
signate a private soldier from making a public
representation of the fact that men get
drunk on snuff; but another is, that the men
named were appalled to be court-martialled
on some trumped up charge of a violation of Military Regulations.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

PRISON LIFE OF A MINNESOTA SOLEIER.

His Experience on Belle Island.

UNION SOLDIERS EATEN BY HOGS.

HOW HE WAS RELEASED.

We are indebted to Thomas H. Pressell, a member of the First Minnesota for the following interesting letter from a member of that regiment, who was so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the rebels last fall:

CAMP PAROLE, ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 2, 1864.

I will give you an account of the past five months among the Philistines.

The morning you moved out from Murray's I was captured about fifteen minutes after you left by Stuart's men. They took forty stragglers besides myself. Some of them were making coffee, and some hid themselves on purpose to be taken.

I threatened to arrest some of them if they did not go on and join their regiments, but there were so many I could not do anything with them. I returned to the house and soon saw nine of the rebel cavalry coming, accompanied by General Stuart and his body guard. I gave my letter to General Stuart. He read it and tore it up, and told me he should not have any more spies running at large, and he would send us to Warrenton.

AT WARRENTON.

We were almost more by the citizens than we were by the soldiers. Everywhere we would see them on horseback bushwhacking all of our men they could find. At Warrenton we stood in the streets for an hour, and the citizens called us everything they could think of. I told them they would see Meade in Warrenton in two days. I did not think so, but sure enough he was.

THE MARCH TO RICHMOND.

After keeping us in a slave pen for some time, with only one room to live in, they gave each three crackers, and sixteen of us were started for Richmond. The day was rainy and we traveled slow; we had been stripped of everything, and many were barefoot. We camped for the night on the bank of Hader river, tired and hungry; the guard went and got some corn in the ear, and that was all we had until we got to Culpeper. There we received what they called three days' rations, but I could have eaten it all at once. They searched us for counterfeit Confederate money, but did not take any of our own until we arrived at Richmond.

When we arrived at Richmond they took us to Scott's Prison, striped us for the skin and made a close search for me, I am assure you.

ON BELLE ISLAND.

From this prison they took us to that God-forsaken place, Belle Island. It was stormy, and we were stripped of everything which we had to sleep on. They placed us without any sticks of wood and gave us twenty sticks of wood for every hundred men. "It was very cold and we lay there on the sand for most two months when I went to the hospital. Every morning more or less dead were taken out. I saw some who had their feet frozen so that their toe nails died in one night. You know what a strong constitution I had, but I could not stand it. I was carried out to the hospital and then sent to the general hospital at Richmond where I remained six weeks, when I returned to the island.

GUARDED WITH A DOCTOR.

I should not have returned so soon if I had not had a difficulty with one of the rebel doctors. He ordered us to take off our hats when he came in. I told him I never would take my hat off for a rebel. He flew into a rage and gave me to understand he was a Confederate officer and I was a Yankee. I replied that he was half the man a Yankee was I would respect him. He came very near sending me to Castle Thunder, but he finally sent me to the island.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

I came as near dying as a man could and live. A good many went over when I did, and most of them died.

As soon as I returned to the Island I made up my mind to escape as soon as possible. Ten of us attempted to do so, but one was shot dead and one severely wounded. I got off without a scratch and made up my mind that plan didn't pay. Six of us then went to digging under one corner of the wall. We dug seven nights and expected to get out in one more but fate was against us. It caved in and this plan of escape was discovered.

MORE OF THE HORRORS.

I then gave it up and took things as they came. Our food was so small an allowance that it barely kept body and soul together. A small piece of corn dodger, cob-and-all, and three quarts of beans to one hundred men, were the rations. At last they took the beans away from us and gave us nothing but corn bread. We were so near starved that when we would walk we staggered like drunken men. I have seen men go to the sink without help and fall off dead, and I have seen them knock each other down and take away the ration of bread just received. Some of them were very weak, and would lose their bread every time, and would die or go to the hospital and perhaps die there.

Many cases of crime went unpunished. There were several who went together in a gang and would rob any one they could find with money. I got four of the hardest whippings I ever had trying to help some of the boys they attacked. They belonged to our corps and deserted, and made their boast of it. As soon as we landed I reported them, and they were put in irons.

I have seen men carried out of the hospital dead, laid in rows on the ground without their faces covered, and not buried for five days. Once they lay for seven days, and the bogs ate two of them half up. You may think this is too mean for a civilized people, but it is a fact, and any of the men will testify to it.

DISAFFECTION OF THE REBELS.

The rebel soldiers did not approve of this, and many of them were very much disaffected. Three of them were put in irons for trying to come off with us on the flag of truce, and one did manage to escape. Others will come as soon as an opportunity presents. One old man on board showed me a Union flag six inches long, which he carries concealed upon his person. He says, "I love it dearly, but dare not show it." He was a convert from Georgia.

WHAT A MOTHER CAN DO!

About two weeks before I left they commenced to send four hundred prisoners daily to Georgia, and I should have gone if the Lieutenant had not called me out and told me I was going North. It appears my mother wrote to Gen. Lee about us, and he wrote to her that we had been sent through the lines last fall. She then wrote to Gen. Butler, and he said we had not been sent through. He determined not to give it up she wrote again to Gen. Lee, and on sending to the Island he found we were there and ordered us sent through. Still we are paraded as other prisoners. A mother will do what no other being will.

BAPTIST FAITH.

The rebels would not let hardly any letters pass through, and as for the boxes which were sent none of them were received after New Years. One sergeant saw three hands taken out of his box before his eyes and then they would not let him have them. The clothes and food were a good deal the same way. We did not get one-fifth that was sent for us. We have the old Colonel in confinement, who superintended its distribution. He gave the rebels a good deal and the boys had to go without.

BUYING FOOD—VERMINT.

I sold my overcoat for something to eat and so did most every man in camp. We sold them for twenty dollars each. The men sold everything they had for food; they had to foot it, even sold their shoes and went barefoot.

THE WORST PLAGUE ON THE ISLAND.

The worst plague on the Island was the vermin. Some men were nearly eaten up alive. They were so thick that if you did not lose a day you would not sleep at night. They were as thick as you have seen ants in the sand, all colors and sizes. Some of the boys have brought specimens with them. They are as large as three common ones.

NORTHERN ROUND.

On the morning of the 5th of March we left Belle Isle, and went to Richmond where we were paroled, and on the 6th took the boat for City Point. We had a good deal of difficulty in passing the obstructions at Fort Darling, and had a good view of the Fort. It is a formidable work, but still I should not think it very hard to take from the land.

I shall never forget the time we came in sight of our boat. The old flag never looked as beautiful, and many was I cheered that rent the air. As soon as we came on board we each received half a loaf of bread, a piece of meat and coffee. Some of the men got two and three rations and killed themselves. We arrived at Annapolis on the 9th, and after being kept on a light diet for two days, were sent here where we now are in a beautiful camp.

BEST OF LITTLE ROCK.

Our Kentucky Correspondence.

SCARCITY OF MINNESOTANS—A LOVILLVILLE CURIOSITY—THE ITALIAN OPERA—POLITICS.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

LOUISVILLE, April 11, 1864.

DEAR PRESS—I am somewhat surprised at the scarcity of Minnesotans in this section. In my wanderings about this city I scarcely ever meet with honest, familiar faces from the North.

SOMETIMES AS I AM GLANCING OVER HOTEL REGISTERS, I SPY SOME FAMILAR NAME, BUT UPON ASKING FOR THE INDIVIDUAL, I ALWAYS OBTAIN THE STEREOTYPED REPLY—"HE HAS GONE TO THE FRONT." WELL, I CAN EXPECT NOTHING ELSE, FOR MINNESOTANS ARE ALREADY TAKEN UP AT THE FRONT IN ALL OUR BATTLES AND AT EVERYTHING ELSE BUT THE "RETREAT."

Louisville contains a curiosity, known as the "Artisan Well." A shaft has been sunk to the depth of over two thousand feet, and the water rises in jets some distance above the surface. It is enclosed by a railing, and visitors are admitted to the grounds for the distinctive sun of ten cents. I called there a few days ago; after forking over the required stipend, I proceeded to inspect the artesian affair. The water has the smell of eggs which have passed the period of incubation; but as it appeared to be customary to "quaff" from the gushing fountain, I seized from another dine and took a swig. It is said that there is only a step between a laugh and a cry, and I am convinced that the "smile" and the frown are equally related to each other; for horrors! it occurred to me that the well might be an outlet to the river which passed through the Augiean stables—the taste is indescribable. To add more misery to my disturbed system, an impudent urchin suggested that I take a dose of shingle bile before retiring. I expected to be called upon for a third postage stamp for this bit of medical advice, but fortune favors the disguised as well as the brave, and I escaped further requisitions.

THE ELITE OF OUR CITY, ALSO PART OF THE "MEDIOCRITY," HAVE BEEN AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE FEAST OF MUSIC AND SHOW OF SEMIQUAVERS, WHICH HAS BEEN HOLDING FOR THE LAST TWO WEEKS. I MUST CONFESS I FAIL TO APPRECIATE THE HARMONIC DISCORD OF THE "ITALIAN OPERA" WHICH STRIKES MY EARS LIKE THE MUSIC OF PANDIMONIUM. I AGREE WITH MY FRIEND "JOSH BILLINGS" THAT IT IS THE HEIGHT OF ABSURDITY FOR NOVICES IN THE ART DIVINE TO SUCHEXPLANATIONS AS "SUPERB," "GRAND," "DELICIOUS," WHEN THEY DON'T KNOW WHAT A BURLESQUE IS.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

MISCEGENATION—ITS PATERNITY, RESULTS, AND PRACTICAL OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 10th, 1864.

If this familiar topic is not already worn threadbare, please allow me to note a few facts that have come under my observation while sojourning in Dixie. The evidences here unmistakably point to slavery as the rightful patron of miscegenation. The institution encourages it—it is the natural fruit of human bondage. Females are enslaved not alone for the purposes of labor, but quite often for the sole object of lustful qualifications. Those nearest white being the most acceptable for the latter purpose, command the greater price—hence the inducements to the National Government.

The casual observer, perambulating the streets of this city, famous as the home of Southern chivalry and aristocracy, can but discover the marked roads of this bleaching process upon the rising slave generation. In some cases where there is doubt the victim is consigned to slavery. Fifty years extension of this accursed system would merge the whites and blacks into one common cop-

"Fremont and His Organ."

Editors of the St. Paul Press:

LAURENCE, April 17, 1864.

I have been a constant reader of the Press since its first establishment, therefore have been able to judge of its views on matters pertaining to the social welfare.

I think that it is not as radical or uncompromising as it was in the first days of its existence. Your attacks on prominent radicals, and your prediction for the "powers that be" at Washington substantiate what I have said.

In an article headed, "Fremont and His Organ," you speak of the Pathfinder as follows:—"It utters (the New Nation), its policies, its general spirit, and tone harmonize with that of Fremont's character, which represents him as a reckless adventurer, impatient of authority, extreme, audacious, intolerant of restraint, vain to the last verge of arrogance and self-assertion, desirous hold in conception, and impetuously rash in execution; an insolent in thought and action, whose egotism takes the form of a rancoorous fanaticism." Surely, this is not a very fine picture. But it has been overdrawn to such a degree as to lose the desired effect. When a man sees the cause of our national difficulties, and the manner in which it is to be remedied, he will be more inclined to listen to a man who speaks with a clear, ringing, commanding voice, than to one who speaks with a hoarse, falsetto, and uncertain voice.

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a man of great personal popularity, and that his organ, 'the Pathfinder,' is well received throughout the country."

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have given a full account of the Pathfinder, and that he is a

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864.

Burbank's Column.

1864. 1864. 1864.

Winter Arrangement.

MENNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.

PASSENGER LINE.

The teams are well stored with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with elegant and expensive carriages, with drivers, and express agents, for passengers from SAINT PAUL to the West, via Winona, Lake City, Good's, Wabasha, Minnesota, Winona, and La Crosse at 6 o'clock A.M.

To Winona, 10 miles—Duluth, 12 miles.

For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Peter, Traverse City, Sibley, St. Paul and Mankato at 4 o'clock A.M.

For Roseau, Carlton, Rock, Northland, Cass City, Faribault, Nicollet, Clinton Falls and St. Paul, 12 miles—Mondays, Wednesdays and Friday.

For Redwood, St. Croix, Alexandria, Chippewa, Forest, Stillwater, Winona, and St. Paul, 12 miles—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday.

For Hibbing, St. Croix, Alexandria, Chippewa, Forest, Stillwater, Winona, and St. Paul, 12 miles—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A.M.

For Columbus, St. Paul, 12 miles—Monday, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A.M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO., Proprietors.

F O R T H E C A R S .

Our Omnibuses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the Gratuities of the Stage Company.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passenger and baggage cars for hire, for men and women, for ladies, American, International and Merchants, or our offices.

1864.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO., Proprietors.

WINES AND LIQUORS

SUITABLE FOR

Medicinal and Family Use.

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 20, 1864.

Foot-rot in Sheep—How it is Discovered, and the Remedy.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

FOR YOUNG, April 16, 1864.

In your issue of the 14th inst, I notice an inquiry from Gardner Dorf, of Blue Earth county, in relation to foot-rot in sheep; and as I have in my possession a letter from a gentleman of experience upon that particular subject, I will answer your correspondent through your paper if you please, so that your numerous readers may be benefited thereby.

1st. What are the indications?

Foot-rot in its first stage is discernible by painiting the hoofs thoroughly, and if affected with rot there will be a watery matter under the hoof. Hoof is from the inside part of the foot, small offensive; in a more advanced stage sheep becomes lame, sometimes getting on their knees to eat, the hoof spreading open, filled with a yellowish matter very offensive to the smell. Lambs three weeks old are often attacked with the disease, and are difficult to cure. No sheep can be cured without thorough work, and no sheep gets well without help. Then the lamb looks round, and every evening they are sent over to the "coal hole" to execute the commissions of the ladies. I did not ask any of their husbands what they thought of this arrangement. A lamb took to the coal hole, and was laid down in the warming room, looking and listening to what was being done and said.

"Jenny," said a very pretty woman to another, "you'd better buy some Michigan Stock." It was Jenny's opinion.

Lizzy replied her friend, "it's no use for me to be hounding the market. I don't believe any such a thing." "Oh, you horrid beast you," retorted Lizzy.

"You've been selling short, you know."

She passed on, having overthrown the conversation of sort from women who held stock lists in their hands, and easily inquiries if their brokers had returned from the coal hole.

"Mrs. A. and Mrs. C. and Mrs. D. looked in surprise when I told them I had been a stock on the market myself, I would not have liked to belong to either of them."

♦ ♦ ♦

J. J. BEAUMONT.

Offer for sale a superior quality of

GUNPOWDER,

RIFLE SIZE TO COARSE DUCKING,

IN POWDER AND CANNISTER, ALSO IN

WHOLESALE QUANTITY, J. J. & H. C. BURBANK & CO'S.

A LARGE STOCK OF CIGARS, Currants and Citrus, the new crop, for sale at prices to suit all.

J. J. & H. C. BURBANK & CO'S.

150 BOXES W. B. CHEESE; A

PRIMAVERA, BURGUNDY, CHAMPAIGNE,

OLD JAMAICA RUM, MUMMS CABINET CHAMPAGNE, CURACAO.

FOR SALE BY

♦ ♦ ♦

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINE.

I 15,000

OF them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making the back Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

♦ ♦ ♦

STOCK GAMBLING IN NEW YORK.

The Curbstone Exchange.

New York Correspondence Cleveland Herald.

Any time after 8 o'clock in the morning, and before 4 P.M. in the evening, the sight sees. You can get a seat at the Wall-street from Broadway, will hear a confused sound strangely in contrast with the rattling on the pavements.

Drawing nearer, the roar of confused voices breaks upon the ear like a tempest in a teacup in a lager beer hall.

As you walk along, you will see a street lamp, and policemen thread their way through the crowd of eager gamblers, who are staking all their chits, a portion of their earnings, and the reduction of expenditures to the lowest point conceivable with efficiency, will insure financial success to the Government, and without military success, all measures will fail.

Very Respectfully, S. P. CHASE.

During the debate, Mr. Sherman, Fessenden, Sumner and Chandler, expressed their doubts of the action of the Senate, and all that the Senate of the Treasury desired to effect, but would give him the bill because it could do no harm, and would help to overthrow the evil of gold speculations.

Sherman charged that the financial trouble is largely due to the action of the speculators, giving bounties to veterans and others without providing means to pay them; asserted that Government bonds are worth 16 to 18 per cent, more than a year ago, and to-day 10 per cent; gold is all that is needed to legitimate business daily in New York, while thirty millions were bought and sold by gamblers, and that operations were not a liberty to speculate under the bill passed a month ago allowing the Secretary to sell gold, presented the advance to 200 per cent on Thursday.

♦ ♦ ♦

SELLERS OF STOKE,

STOVE WARE,

TINNERS' STOCK, &c.

NOTICE.

We will call attention to the fact, that by arrangement just made, the

Merchants' Dispatch

Have secured the right of

Running their own Cars

From Chicago and Milwaukee, to La Crosse and Prairie du Chien, over the Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railways.

By this means, the Dispatch will be enabled

future to avoid delays of re-shipping at the river, which have heretofore been unavoidable.

Shippers can also have their

CHOICE OF ROUTES

As above,

From Chicago or Milwaukee.

The Merchants' Dispatch have now

AGENTS AT EVERY POINT OF RE-SHIPMENT.

And can safely promise to bring freights in quicker time, and at low rates, as any "ALL RAIL" route.

We invite shippers to call, before making contracts, at either of the Eastern Offices, or on J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO., Agents, at St. Paul.

♦ ♦ ♦

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ST. PAUL, — MINNESOTA.

Manufactures all kinds of Machinery, Steam Engines, Horse Power, etc., etc. Having the largest assortment of Patterns of any establishment in the State, we can supply any article from the Grass Seeds, of finishing, promptly, at the lowest Eastern rates. Particulars will be given of our machinery and tools, and of our extensive works, by addressing SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine, 13 Broadway, New York.

What must be the result of such a life as this?

Will not this insane asylum answer the fearful question?

Nor is this all of the infernal madness.

♦ ♦ ♦

G. W. NICOLS & CO.,

Are now manufacturers of those celebrated

Potter Stoves.

Which, for quality of finish, economy of fuel, and great superiority for heating apartment, far exceed any other offered in this market. They are made of the best materials, and of the best kinds of Cooking Stoves, of the best varieties. They have also a large stock of Carpentry Tools, Mill Saws, Grindstones, Axes, lead Pipes, Farm Utensils, Glass, Steel, Copper Work, Roofing and Guttering done in the best manner. Purchasers will find us ready to examine their needs before buying elsewhere.

Saint Paul, Feb. 17th, 1864.

♦ ♦ ♦

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLD and Ambers, a choice article, at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s

agent, St. Paul.

♦ ♦ ♦

WINE AND LIQUORS

SUITABLE FOR

Medicinal and Family Use.

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 20, 1864.

Foot-rot in Sheep—How it is Discovered, and the Remedy.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

FOR YOUNG, April 16, 1864.

In your issue of the 14th inst, I notice an inquiry from Gardner Dorf, of Blue Earth county, in relation to foot-rot in sheep; and as I have in my possession a letter from a gentleman of experience upon that particular subject, I will answer your correspondent through your paper if you please, so that your numerous readers may be benefited thereby.

1st. What are the indications?

Foot-rot in its first stage is discernible by painiting the hoofs thoroughly, and if affected with rot there will be a watery matter under the hoof. Hoof is from the inside part of the foot, small offensive;

in a more advanced stage sheep becomes lame, sometimes getting on their knees to eat, the hoof spreading open, filled with a yellowish matter very offensive to the smell. Lambs three weeks old are often attacked with the disease, and are difficult to cure. No sheep can be cured without thorough work, and no sheep gets well without help. Then the lamb looks round, and every evening they are sent over to the "coal hole" to execute the commissions of the ladies. I did not ask any of their husbands what they thought of this arrangement. A lamb took to the coal hole, and was laid down in the warming room, looking and listening to what was being done and said.

"Jenny," said a very pretty woman to another, "you'd better buy some Michigan Stock." It was Jenny's opinion.

Lizzy replied her friend, "it's no use for me to be hounding the market. I don't believe any such a thing."

"Oh, you horrid beast you," retorted Lizzy.

"You've been selling short, you know."

She passed on, having overthrown the conversation of sort from women who held stock lists in their hands, and easily inquiries if their brokers had returned from the coal hole.

"Mrs. A. and Mrs. C. and Mrs. D. looked in surprise when I told them I had been a stock on the market myself, I would not have liked to belong to either of them."

♦ ♦ ♦

J. J. BEAUMONT.

Offer for sale a superior quality of

GUNPOWDER,

RIFLE SIZE TO COARSE DUCKING,

IN POWDER AND CANNISTER, ALSO IN

WHOLESALE QUANTITY, J. J. & H. C. BURBANK & CO'S.

A LARGE STOCK OF CIGARS, Currants and Citrus, the new crop, for sale at prices to suit all.

J. J. & H. C. BURBANK & CO'S.

150 BOXES W. B. CHEESE; A

PRIMAVERA, BURGUNDY, CHAMPAIGNE,

OLD JAMAICA RUM, MUMMS CABINET CHAMPAGNE, CURACAO.

FOR SALE BY

♦ ♦ ♦

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINE.

I 15,000

OF them in use in this country and Europe.

THE CITY.**Meeting of the Merchants Called.**

We, the undersigned, respectfully call a meeting of the Merchants of St. Paul, to be held this evening at 7 o'clock p.m., at Ingersoll's Hall, for the purpose of consulting matters of vital importance to their interests.

April 20th, 1864.
Justice Forough & Co.,
D. W. Ingersoll, & Co.,
John H. Camp,
J. C. Taggart & Co.,
T. B. Campbell,
J. D. Braden,
Robert Eckford,
H. K. F. Taylor,
W. H. Temple,
John L. Seaman,
J. N. Morris,
William Lee,
Cathleen & Co.,
J. C. Taggart & Co.,
T. B. Campbell,
G. W. Nichols & Co.,
R. D. Morris,
H. Rogers,
R. W. Marvin,
John H. Camp,
S. H. Burns,
G. W. Phelps.

We trust that this meeting will be well attended by the merchants, and result in the determination to form a Board of Trade.

THE NEW POLICE FORCE.—We announce with gratification that Mayor Stewart has appointed J. R. Cleveland Chief of Police, and I. B. B. Sprague Captain of Police.

This is an earnest of the long needed reform that we feel will now be made in the management of our police masters—one that will be hailed with joy by every citizen.

Mr. Cleveland is just the man for Chief of Police that the public has been looking for for years—a fearless, active, incorrigible officer, an experienced detective, and a gentleman of good address, education and business ability. He is precisely the man to have at the head of a police force, and one in whose honor and integrity the public will impose implicit confidence.

Capt. Sprague has not been connected with the force long, but has shown marked ability as an officer, and those who know him intimately are satisfied that he will not disappoint the expectations formed of his success in his new position.

Major Stewart has turned over the entire management of the Police Force to Chief Cleveland, with instructions to the former to look to him implicitly for orders and instructions, and to the latter to make such selection of privates as in his judgment is deemed proper. This is a plan that will make our police force an efficient and reliable institution—the men being appointed for their capacity and fitness, and retained for good behavior and efficiency—not as has hitherto been the case, receiving the commission for political services, a disgraceful nuisance that has always kept the force filled with worthless officers.

The Chief of Police manages the force—the conduct of the men reflect on him, and he is supposed to know, from his more intimate mingling with, and supervision of them, who are and are not proper men to retain. In giving the appointing and retaining power to Chief Cleveland, therefore, Major Stewart has made a politic and wise stroke, as the public will soon see.

THE MORIS MINSTRELS.—The public were struck with a glow of pleasure at the announcement by large posters yesterday that the Morris Minstrels, one of the best negro troupe in the country, and who play so successfully last season, would open at Ingersoll's Hall on Monday next. Those who remember the pleasant entertainments of the Morris Minstrels, will certainly rejoice at the excellent prospects of fun ahead. Who does not want to hear the comic and quizzical songs, dances, plays, and performances of this excellent troupe. We are glad to learn that they will remain several nights, and that they will be at the opera house all the season.

THE DANCE.—The Commissary, Major Forbes, has a mammoth bake oven built to satisfy the Post with bread. About five thousand loaves of bread per day are turned out.

THE DANCE.—The DANCE AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building, lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to see him again.

Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through Post Office. Send for catalogues.

april-20thw & L. M. FORD & CO.

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Our House" restaurant, building at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building,

lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to see him again.

Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through Post Office. Send for catalogues.

april-20thw & L. M. FORD & CO.

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Our House" restaurant, building at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building,

lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to see him again.

Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through Post Office. Send for catalogues.

april-20thw & L. M. FORD & CO.

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Our House" restaurant, building at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building,

lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to see him again.

Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through Post Office. Send for catalogues.

april-20thw & L. M. FORD & CO.

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Our House" restaurant, building at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building,

lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to see him again.

Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through Post Office. Send for catalogues.

april-20thw & L. M. FORD & CO.

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Our House" restaurant, building at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building,

lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to see him again.

Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through Post Office. Send for catalogues.

april-20thw & L. M. FORD & CO.

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Our House" restaurant, building at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building,

lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to see him again.

Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through Post Office. Send for catalogues.

april-20thw & L. M. FORD & CO.

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Our House" restaurant, building at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building,

lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to see him again.

Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through Post Office. Send for catalogues.

april-20thw & L. M. FORD & CO.

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Our House" restaurant, building at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building,

lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to see him again.

Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through Post Office. Send for catalogues.

april-20thw & L. M. FORD & CO.

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Our House" restaurant, building at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building,

lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to see him again.

Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through Post Office. Send for catalogues.

april-20thw & L. M. FORD & CO.

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Our House" restaurant, building at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building,

lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to see him again.

Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through Post Office. Send for catalogues.

april-20thw & L. M. FORD & CO.

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Our House" restaurant, building at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building,

lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to see him again.

Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through Post Office. Send for catalogues.

april-20thw & L. M. FORD & CO.

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Our House" restaurant, building at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building,

lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to see him again.

Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through Post Office. Send for catalogues.

april-20thw & L. M. FORD & CO.

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Our House" restaurant, building at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building,

lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to see him again.

Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through Post Office. Send for catalogues.

april-20thw & L. M. FORD & CO.

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Our House" restaurant, building at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building,

lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to see him again.

Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through Post Office. Send for catalogues.

april-20thw & L. M. FORD & CO.

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Our House" restaurant, building at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building,

lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to see him again.

Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through Post Office. Send for catalogues.

april-20thw & L. M. FORD & CO.

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Our House" restaurant, building at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building,

lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to see him again.

Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through Post Office. Send for catalogues.

april-20thw & L. M. FORD & CO.

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Our House" restaurant, building at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building,

lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to see him again.

Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through Post Office. Send for catalogues.

april-20thw & L. M. FORD & CO.

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry

Henry, at the "Our House" restaurant, building at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon building,

lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have so long waited by him, will be greatly gratified to

The Saint Paul Press.PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office—Adjoining the Bridge.**Further Details of the Horrible
Massacre at Ft. Pillow.****General Sherman's Official
Report.****He says 300 Negroes were Mur-
dered in Cold Blood.****FORREST DESTROYS THE
FORT AND RETIRES.****Investigating Resolutions
in Congress.**

From the Cairo Daily News, etc.

Yesterday afternoon we visited the

Union Hospital at Monks City,

and had an interview with the wounded

men from Fort Pillow.

The Fort Pillow rebels are de-

signed much better than could be expected from

the terrible nature of their work—

one, William Jones, was shot dead,

H. L. Lee, and Lieutenant John

H. Porter could not possibly long survive.

Of the whole number—fifty-two all told—

captured were shot or cut down,

surrendered.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

diers.

The colored soldiers threw down

their guns and raised their arms in token

of surrender; but no one was allowed to

survive the massacre and the in-

criminate butchery of all the federal sol-

